Lpi 305-300模擬解説集 & 305-300模擬対策問題

2026年GoShikenの最新305-300 PDFダンプおよび305-300試験エンジンの無料共有：https://drive.google.com/open?id=14Xf9kdYlFVmmc6UgU3W_8-w_rjKRHJAz

有効的なLpi 305-300認定資格試験問題集を見つけられるのは資格試験にとって重要なのです。我々GoShikenのLpi 305-300試験問題と試験解答の正確さは、あなたの試験準備をより簡単にし、あなたが試験に高いポイントを得ることを保証します。Lpi 305-300資格試験に参加する意向があれば、当社のGoShikenから自分に相応しい受験対策解説集を選らんで、認定試験の学習教材として勉強します。

LPIC-3 Exam 305: Virtualization and Containerizationは、仮想化およびコンテナ化技術における個人の専門知識を評価するために設計された高度なプロフェッショナル認定試験です。試験は、Linux Professional Institute (LPI) の業界標準のコンピテンシーベースのフレームワークに基づいており、仮想化およびコンテナ化環境の展開、管理、およびセキュリティを示すためにITプロフェッショナルが受験することを目的としています。

Lpiの305-300試験に向けて準備するには、Linuxシステム管理および仮想化およびコンテナ化技術についての堅実な理解が必要です。候補者は、コマンドラインインターフェースでの作業に慣れており、Linuxベースの仮想マシンおよびコンテナの管理の経験を持っている必要があります。候補者は、公式Lpi試験目標、練習問題、および学習ガイドなどのリソースを使用して自習するか、Lpiの認定トレーニングパートナーが提供するトレーニングコースを通じて試験に向けて準備することができます。この試験に合格することは、仮想化およびコンテナ化技術に高度な専門知識を持っていることを示すため、Linuxベースの仮想化およびコンテナ化技術と一緒に働くITプロフェッショナルにとって貴重な認定資格です。

>> Lpi 305-300模擬解説集 <<

305-300模擬解説集 PDF新バージョンを入手

305-300試験の準備は精巧にまとめられており、非常に効率的です。時間と労力を節約できます。合格率とヒット率も非常に高く、数千人の受験者が当社の305-300ガイドトレントを信頼し、試験に合格しています。候補者には非常に多くの保証を提供しており、305-300学習教材を心配なく購入できます。そのため、当社Lpiが提供する305-300試験トレントを十分に理解し、最初の試行で305-300試験に合格できることを願っています。

Lpi LPIC-3 Exam 305: Virtualization and Containerization 認定 305-300 試験問題 (Q87-Q92):

質問 # 87
What is libvirt?

- A. A virtualization management API.
- B. A hardware virtualization platform
- C. A Linux distribution
- D. A virtualization technology

正解：A

解説：
Libvirt is avirtualization management API, toolkit, and set of command-line utilitiesdesigned to manage virtualization platforms in a consistent and secure manner. According to official virtualization and containerization documentation, libvirt provides acommon interfacefor interacting with multiple hypervisors such asKVM, QEMU, Xen, VMware ESXi, and Hyper-V, abstracting their underlying differences.
Libvirt itself isnot a virtualization technology or hypervisor; rather, it acts as amanagement layerbetween administrators or orchestration tools and the hypervisor. It enables tasks such as creating, starting, stopping, pausing, migrating, and monitoring virtual machines. Tools likevirshandvirt-managerrely on libvirt to perform virtualization operations.
One of libvirt's key strengths is its focus onsecurity and isolation. It integrates with Linux security frameworks such asSELinux and AppArmor, enforcing mandatory access controls on virtual machines.
Libvirt also supportsremote managementusing secure protocols, making it suitable for enterprise and cloud environments.
In virtualization documentation, libvirt is described as a foundational component forInfrastructure as Code and automation, commonly used with tools likeAnsible, OpenStack, and Kubernetes (via KVM). Its standardized API simplifies virtualization management while ensuring portability, scalability, and compliance with best practices.

質問 # 88
Which of the following network interface types are valid in an LXD container configuration? (Choose three.)

- A. bridged
- B. ipsec
- C. wifi
- D. physical
- E. macvlan

正解：A、D、E

解説：
LXD supports the following network interface types in an LXD container configuration1:
* macvlan: Creates a virtual interface on the host with a unique MAC address and attaches it to an existing physical interface. This allows the container to have direct access to the physical network, but prevents communication with the host and other containers on the same host2.
* bridged: Connects the container to an existing bridge interface on the host. This allows the container to communicate with the host and other containers on the same bridge, as well as the external network if the bridge is connected to a physical interface3.
* physical: Passes an existing physical interface on the host to the container. This allows the container to have exclusive access to the physical network, but removes the interface from the host4.
The other network interface types, ipsec and wifi, are not valid in an LXD container configuration. Ipsec is a protocol for secure communication over IP networks, not a network interface type. Wifi is a wireless technology for connecting devices to a network, not a network interface type. References:
* About networking - Canonical LXD documentation
* Macvlan network - Canonical LXD documentation
* Bridge network - Canonical LXD documentation
* Physical network - Canonical LXD documentation

質問 # 89
Which file in acgroupdirectory contains the list of processes belonging to thiscgroup?

- A. procs
- B. subjects
- C. casks
- D. members
- E. pids

正解：A

解説：
The file procs in a cgroup directory contains the list of processes belonging to this cgroup. Each line in the file shows the PID of a process that is a member of the cgroup. A process can be moved to a cgroup by writing its PID into the cgroup's procs file. For

example, to move the process with PID 24982 to the cgroup cg1, the following command can be used: echo 24982 > /sys/fs/cgroup/cg1/procs1. The file procs is different from the file tasks, which lists the threads belonging to the cgroup. The file procs can be used to move all threads in a thread group at once, while the file tasks can be used to move individual threads2. References:
* Creating and organizing cgroups cgroup2 - GitHub Pages
* Control Groups - The Linux Kernel documentation

質問 # 90
Which of the following resources can be limited by libvirt for a KVM domain? (Choose two.)

- A. Number of running processes
- B. File systems allowed in the domain
- C. Size of available memory
- D. Amount of CPU time
- E. Number of available files

正解：C、D

解説：
Libvirt is a toolkit that provides a common API for managing different virtualization technologies, such as KVM, Xen, LXC, and others. Libvirt allows users to configure and control various aspects of a virtual machine (also called a domain), such as its CPU, memory, disk, network, and other resources. Among the resources that can be limited by libvirt for a KVM domain are:
* Amount of CPU time: Libvirt allows users to specify the number of virtual CPUs (vCPUs) that a domain can use, as well as the CPU mode, model, topology, and tuning parameters. Users can also set the CPU shares, quota, and period to control the relative or absolute amount of CPU time that a domain can consume. Additionally, users can pin vCPUs to physical CPUs or NUMA nodes to improve performance and isolation. These settings can be configured in the domain XML file under the <cpu> and <cputune> elements12.
* Size of available memory: Libvirt allows users to specify the amount of memory that a domain can use, as well as the memory backing, tuning, and NUMA node parameters. Users can also set the memory hard and soft limits, swap hard limit, and minimum guarantee to control the memory allocation and reclaim policies for a domain. These settings can be configured in the domain XML file under the <memory>, <memoryBacking>, and <memtune> elements13.
The other resources listed in the question are not directly limited by libvirt for a KVM domain. File systems allowed in the domain are determined by the disk and filesystem devices that are attached to the domain, which can be configured in the domain XML file under the <disk> and <filesystem> elements14. Number of running processes and number of available files are determined by the operating system and the file system of the domain, which are not controlled by libvirt.
:
libvirt: Domain XML format
CPU Allocation
Memory Allocation
Hard drives, floppy disks, CDROMs

質問 # 91
Which of the following statements are true regarding a Pod in Kubernetes? (Choose two.)

- A. systemd is used to manage individual Pods on the Kubernetes nodes.
- B. When a Pod fails, Kubernetes restarts the Pod on another node by default.
- C. A Pod is the smallest unit of workload Kubernetes can run.
- D. All containers of a Pod run on the same node.
- E. Pods are always created automatically and cannot be explicitly configured.

正解：C、D

解説：
Explanation
A Pod in Kubernetes is a collection of one or more containers that share the same network and storage resources, and a specification for how to run the containers. A Pod is the smallest unit of workload Kubernetes can run, meaning that it cannot be divided into smaller units. Therefore, option C is correct. All containers of a Pod run on the same node, which is the smallest unit of computing hardware in Kubernetes. A node is a physical or virtual machine that hosts one or more Pods. Therefore, option A is also correct. Pods are not always created automatically and cannot be explicitly configured. Pods can be created manually using YAML or JSON files, or using commands like kubectl run or kubectl create. Pods can also be created automatically by higher-level

controllers, such as Deployment, ReplicaSet, or StatefulSet. Therefore, option B is incorrect.
When a Pod fails, Kubernetes does not restart the Pod on another node by default. Pods are ephemeral by nature, meaning that they can be terminated or deleted at any time. If a Pod is managed by a controller, the controller will create a new Pod to replace the failed one, but it may not be on the same node. Therefore, option D is incorrect. systemd is not used to manage individual Pods on the Kubernetes nodes. systemd is a system and service manager for Linux operating systems that can start and stop services, such as docker or kubelet. However, systemd does not interact with Podsdirectly. Pods are managed by the kubelet service, which is an agent that runs on each node and communicates with the Kubernetes control plane. Therefore, option E is incorrect. References:
* Pods | Kubernetes
* What is a Kubernetes pod? - Red Hat
* What's the difference between a pod, a cluster, and a container?
* What are Kubernetes Pods? | VMware Glossary
* Kubernetes Node Vs. Pod Vs.Cluster: Key Differences - CloudZero

質問 # 92
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我々に305-300参考書を利用したら、大量の時間と精力が必要ではありません。弊社の問題集の的中率が高いので、305-300参考書の内容を暗記すれば、試験に無事に合格できます。もし試験の中で内容が変更したら、お客様は半年の全額返金または一年の無料更新を選ぶことができます。305-300試験の合格は我々の保証です。

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